THREE HOURS OF JOINT DEBATE

to Seven Thousand People at Ada, 0.

### GRASSHOPPER.

who thought his summer clothing would last him all winter.

He was nipped by the first frost.

Don't be a grasshopper.

Come and see our great stock of Fall and Winter Clothing.

5 and 7 West Wash. St.

Clearing and fair weather.

## It was the grasshopper MEN'S PANTS

### MORE THAN 100 PATTERNS

To Select From.

PRICES RANGE FROM 75 cts. to \$8.

There is no such exhibit outside of

IF YOU contemplate purchasing BOOTS and SHOES write McKEE & CO., 93 and 95 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis, for prices, terms, etc. We can fit out a retail store complete upon an hour's notice.

SMOKE THE DA' COSTA THE BEST 5c SMOKE ON EARTH.

The Trade Supplied by the

### INDIANAPOLIS DRUG COMP'NY

21, 23, 25 East Maryland Street, DISTRIBUTING AGENTS.

The Best is the Cheapest. "M. & D." Wrought Steel Ranges. Why buy a cast-iron range, which is not durable, when the "M & D." Wrought Steel Range will LAST A LIFETIME, and costs but little more than cast-iron? Call and see this splendid range and procure Indianapolis testimonials and list of references.

WOOD and SLATE MANTELS and TILE HEARTHS WM. H. BENNETT, 38 South Meridian Street.

WAGON WHEAT

We will to-day pay 95 cents.

ACME MILLING CO., 352 West Washington St

THE PARACHUTIST KILLED.

A Country Youth Is Tangled in the Ropes,

Jerked Heavenward and Both Men Fall.

MARSHALL, Ill., Oct. 8 .- A fatal parachute

accident occurred this afternoon at the

fair in Greenup, twenty-eight miles west of

here, on the Vandalia line. William Kiser.

a young man who has made a number of

balloon ascensions at Kelly Park, Louis-

ville, was engaged by the Fair Association

at Greenup to make an ascension and para-

chute drop. Alexander Gordon, of Charles-

ton, who was attending the fair, attempted

to help after the balloon was properly in-

flated, but when the ropes were cast off and

the balloon and parachute darted sky ward

it was seen that Gordon had in some man-

ner got his legs entangled in the ropes con-

necting the balloon and parachute, and

was hanging, head downward, between the

two, struggling to free himself. His strug-

gles jerked the life-line, and the parachute was cut loose at a height of about one hun-

dred feet, and parachute, Gordon and Kiser

dropped in a flash, the parachute not open-

ing. Kiser struck on the guarled roots of a

huge oak tree, and the left side of his head

broke his fall and saved his life. One of

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the

twenty-four hours ending 10 P. M., Oct. 9.

1891-Light occasional rains during the

night, followed by clearing and fair

Observations at Indianapolis.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre.

7 A. M. 30.09 39 92 Calm. 0.00 7 P. M. 30.07 56 50 N'east 0.04

Maximum temperature, 62; minimum temper

The following is a comparative statement of

General Weather Couditions.

PRESSURE-The pressure continued high

everywhere except on the Atlantic coast;

the high area remained central, with

30.34, in eastern Wyoming and Ne-

brasks; another low area seems to ap-

proach from the West Indies, moving north-

eastward off the Atlantic coast. A low

area is approaching also in the extreme

TEMPERATURE-Fifty degrees and less is

reported from Kansas, Missourl, Illinois,

northern Michigan and Canada northward;

60° and below from New Mexico, Indian Ter-ritory, Arkaneas, Mississippi, Alabama and

southern North Carolina northward; 700 and

PRECIPITATION-Local light rains fell in

A Fast Torpedo Boat

trial of the Patrick torpedo boat No. 3 has

been made off this port before the regular

naval torpedo board, consisting of Com-

mander Converse, Lieutenants Drake, Brad-

bury and McLean. The board plotted out

and measured the course in which water

could neither be called rough nor smooth, but they directed that the run should be made against the wind and tide, the latter

showing a strength of half a knot per hour.

The boat was run only once, and devoloped

a speed of 2 minutes 281/2 seconds for a mile.

The first half mile was made in 1 minute

11,6 seconds, and the second half in 1 min-

ute 11.9 seconds. The fact that the varia-

tions of the two halves was so slight was

remarkable. The boat ran a direct course,

and was easily guided with the aid of the parallel cables held on shore. The speed was the fastest ever attained by a torpedo

boat or by any other sub-marine boat.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8 .- The official speed

Iowa, Missiouri, Illinois and Michigan.

higher in Florida.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8.

THURSDAY, Oct. 8, S F. M.

weather; nearly stationary temperature.

terribly bruised.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG A. ROUTE.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS

ST. LOUIS, MO. ON ACCOUNT OF THE GRAND EXPOSITION

Veiled Prophets' Parade

ST. LOUIS FAIR. Round-trip tickets will be sold at Indianapolis every Monday and Thursday, from Sept, 3 to Oct. 15, at one and one third fare for the round trip, with 250 for admission; good returning for five days from date Also, frem Oct. 3 to 10, inclusive, tickets will be sold at half fare, with 50c for admission; good return-Also, on October 6, good to return till October 12, at 37.50 for the round trip.

Special trains via the "Big Four" Route will leave St Louis, Oct. 6, at 1: p. m. after the procession of the VEILED PROPHETS, and run through to In-For tickets and full information call at "Big Four" offices, No. 1 E. Wash st., 138 S. Ill. st., and Union Station, Indianapolis. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Cheap Excursions South ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14,

# C., H. & D. R. R.

\$5.70 to Lexington, Ky., and Return NANCY HANKS AND ALLERTON

Which takes place Oct. 15. \$19.05 to Greensboro, N. C., and Return,

Account North Carolina State Fair. On above date we will also sell tickets at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP,

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee. Texas and Virginia.

For further information call at City Ticket-offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky ave., 134 South Illinois street, or write to H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

Furnishes ALL the NEWS-Local, Domestic and Foreign; complete and accurate market reports; a State news service that coversall important events, and a generous supply of miscellaneous information for general readers. Its columns, both news and advertising, are free from indecent or objectionable matter, and the paper is liked best by those who have known it longest. Give it a . trial. It will cost you

And for 5 cents additional you will receive the SUNDAY JOURNAL, which contains MORE and BETTER READING MATTER than any other paper printed in Indiana.

Lientenant Schwatka's Account of a Hazardous Trip Over Mount Elias and Through Rapids.

IN ALASKAN WILDS.

VICTORIA, Oct. 8 .- Lieutenant Schwatka, the noted explorer, who has been conducting a scientific expedition in the far north, reached Victoria on his return to-day. He gives the following account of the journey: "We struck Lake Abklain June 16. The lake was found to be ninety-five miles long, drained by the river Newbury, 145 miles were running eight feet high, and proceeded overland to Fort Seikirk. Here we hired Indian packers and started for the Copper-river country. About 225 miles brought us to the foot of the St. Elias Alps. which are from 12,000 to 15,000 feet high. Glacial ice extended fifty or sixty miles on white men of the party then took seventytheir backs, abandoning all other property, including the scientific instruments. In a march of about eighty miles we managed to break through the Sc. Elias Alps on a glacter, which brought us to the east fork of the Copper river. This is a mountain torrent impeded by glaciers every few miles. The last day's march, from 4 o'clock in the morning to at night, was only two and a half miles and so fatiguing as to almost exhaust the party. The canvas covers of the bedding were used to build a boat fourteen feet long, with ribs of willow. In this we started down the Vees Guar, a fork of the Copper river, hoping that a few miles would take us out of the enormous rapids. They, however, were thirty-five miles long. The boat upset several times, and the men were nearly drowned. In one place all went over a fall and under a water-fall. Five miles of this stream was an enormous canyon with perpendicular walls six to eight hundred feet high. Our speed was very great, and we were not more than two hours in making these rapids. After going another 160 miles we struck In-dians. By this time we were com-pletely out of food, for a long time having had only flour and tea. The descent of the Copper river was much easier. When, about the middle of August, we arshoeless and without clothes. We opened about five or six hundred miles of totally unknown country. We secured thorough maps, taken by Dr. Hayes, of the Geological Survey, at Washington. Back of the St. Elias Alps were over fifty peaks from twelve to sixteen thousand feet high. All of the upper forks of White river were mapped out, and many signs of minerals, saw fifty-five lakes, ranging in length from three to one hundred miles. A large and photographs of everything of interest were taken. The most successful feature of the whole trip was the breaking through the St. Elias ranges, a feat never before accomplished by man. All the party are well. The journey was hazardous in the extreme, and of imminent danger at times."

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

Coal Train Crashes Into a Carriage at Greencastle Containing Three Women.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 8. - Three women crossing the Big Four railway, west of Greencastle, had a narrow escape from instant death this afternoon. The crossing was literally caved in and his neck was broken. Gordon struck on a tent, which is a dangerous one, the view being obstructed by a deep out, and the women, on reaching it, encountered a freight train, bound west, with four coal-cars in front of the engine. Their buggy was struck by cheered lustily, while the chairman blushed the coal-cars, and all three of the inmates were more or less injured.

Miss Millie Wood sustained severe inuries, but no bones were broken. Miss Jennie Van Buskirk was cut in the side of her head and badly bruised other-

Mrs. Elizabeth Welch, of York, Neb., sustained a broken ankle and other severe britises, her injuries being the most serious. The horse was killed, after being dragged a distance of over five hundred feet.

Cable Notes, The Duke of Manchester is critically ill. It is semi-officially announced that the Russian government has no intention of probibiting the expertation of wheat, of which Russia is still in a position to send 200,000,000 poods abroad.

The Sparish Board of Admiralty is to build a caravel, a vessel similar to those in which Columbus made his voyages of discovery. It is intended that the vessel shall be exhibited first at Huelva and afterward at the Chicago fair.

A further and intense wave of ill-feeling has arisen at Belgrade and elsewhere in Servia owing to the spread of the news that ex-King Milan has mortgaged his private estates to a liussian bank in return for a loan of \$400,000, The Moscow Gazette says that the sum of

20,000,000 rubles has already been expended by the government in buying seed corn for the peasants of the famine-stricken districts, and that 100,000,000 roubles will be required to furnish the starving peasantry

The l'aris correspondent of the London Times says that a military convention between France and Russia has been existent for fifteen months. A further treaty of alliance is about to be signed. Its provisions will not be communicated to the French Chambers, but will remain the secret of President Carnot and M. De Frey-

Biacksmiths Will Meet in Indianapolis.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 8.-The second annual

convention of the International Brother-

hood of Blacksmiths, which has been in session here, has adjourned, after selecting Indianapolis as the place for the convention of 1892, and the election of the following officers: Grand Master, H. A. Prior, of Indianapolis; vice-grand master, B. D. Brickhouse, of Little Rock, Ark.; grand

secretary, John C. Knight, of St. Louis:

grand treasurer, John S. Park, of Memphis,

Tenn., and a board of trustees. Fatal and Costly Wreck. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 8.-A fatal freight wreck occurred on the Albany & Susquehanna road, early this morning, at what is known as Dye's switch. The locomotive jumped the track. Fireman George Bowers, of Oneonta, jumped and received a fracture of the left leg at the ankle. EnGov. Campbell and Maj. McKinley Speak

Tariff and Silver Discussed from Democratiand Republican Standpoints, and Both Speakers Liberally Applauded.

Some of Campbell's Questions Answered When He Did Not Want Replies.

Evils of Free Trade and a Flood of Silver Money Pictured in Convincing Terms by the Major-His Opponent's Closing Speech.

GREAT JOINT DEBATE.

even Thousand People Gather at Ada, O.

to Hear McKinley and Campbell, ADA, O., Oct. 8.—Seven thousand people gathered here to-day to hear the joint debate between the two candidates for Governor-McKinley and Campbell. The town was garly decorated, and magnificent arches spanned the principal streets. Many Indianians were here, and they were the most enthusiastic partisans on the ground. Everybody were badges, and the Republicans carried tin horns and tin walking canes made from American tin. On the other hand the Democrats retaliated by displaying badges bearing allusions to the inconsistency or impotency of the McKinley bill. The women wore a distinct badge, which long. We shot rapids in which the waves | attracted much attention, and received special allusion by Governor Campbell. bore the portrait of Governor Campbell, and below it were the significant words, "American wool 24 cents on account of the McKinley bill." An American tin badge, each side. Here the Indians left us. The | displayed withequal pride by the Republicans, contained the portrait of Major Mc-Kinley and bore the words. "Protection

At 11:15 a special train bearing Major Mc-Kinley, Senator liumphreys and others rolled into the depot, and cheer after cheer grose from the crowd as the Napoleonic features of the great exponent of protection were recognized by the multitude. The Major bowed smilingly, and, quickly entering a carriage, was driven to the residence of Professor Lehr under the escort of various marching clubs, led by an ex-

ultant brass band. Promptly at 12:30 a Hocking Valley train bearing one thousand cheering Democrats and Republicans hove in sight, and attached to the rear was the special car "Buckeye," containing Governor Campbell and a few other prominent Democrats. A repetition of the enthusiastic ovation extended to Major McKinley was the reception tendered Governor Campbell. As the cheering multitude pressed around the carriage in waiting to receive the Governor not a few insisted on shaking hands, and the proceedings were temporarily interrupted while Governor Campbell extended his hand to a few of the more demonstrative. The band struck up "The Campbells Are Coming," and more enthusiastic cheers rent the air. The Governor was rapidly driven to the residence of Professor Lehr, where he met Major Mc-Kinley, and they took lunch with Professor Lehr and a few personal friends. For a brief hour politics and the great struggle which is being waged for partisan supremacy in the Buckeye State were forgotten, and these two gentlemen, each acknowl edged by his opponents to be "the prince good fellows," met in social friendship in fulfillment of their mutual pledge at the opening of the contest, that there should be

s "campaign of measures, and not of men; of principles, and not of personality."
The union meeting was held in the vast amphitheater in the fair grounds. Great taste was displayed in the decorations and in the center of the grounds was a huge pole, from which floated proudly the stars and stripes. The meeting was presided over by two chairmen, J. M. Van Fleet, of the Hardin county Democratic committee, on behalf of the Democrats, and J. C. Howe, of the Republican county committee, on behalf of the Republicans. It was 1:45 when the meeting was called to order by Rev. W. P. Campbell, the Presbyterian

minister. He introduced the two presiding officers of the meeting. Chairman Van Fleet, the Democratic presiding officer, made a brief speech of congratulation to everybody and announced that Governor Campbell had gained the privilege of opening and closing by casting lots. The genluding madvertently to Major McKinley as Governor McKinley and the Republicans

CAMPBELL'S FIRST INNING.

The Governor Presents the Tariff from the Demucratio Stand-Point, Governor Campbell after being introduced as one of Ohio's greatest Governors. launched into the debate. He said:

I regret that I have not time to properly prewhich, masquerading in the garb of protection, subsists on the wage-worker and the agricultur ist. [Applause] Yearly farming is growing more unprofitable, our commerce is swept from the seas and that industry abandoned. Under protection the spiendid palaces of protected manufacturers are crowning the hills, while imported Huns, Italians and Echemians are displaced to the spiendid palaces. lacing American citizens. Those who are sometimes called the "rotten rich" are defying the people, and seeking through a venal press to destroy the reputation, the honor and the estate of any who may wage war vigorously in the cause of the people. [Applause.]
We are rapidly reaching a condition which was predicted by Abraham Lincoln when he ottered these words: "As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned; an era of high places will follow; the money power will endeavor to prolong its reign until all wealth is aggregated in the hands of the few and the Republic is lost.' [Applause]. To convince you that that predic tion is being realized I cite you the utterance of a Republican Congressman [Butterworth] from Ohio, who said in Congress that he could upon the ten tingers of his hands count the men who had added more to their wealth in the last ten the agriculturists in any State in the Union. [Democratic applause]. The American Economist says that the number of people in the United States who own their own homes have in twenty-five years fallen from five-eighths to three-eighths. How many years will it take for them to fall to one-eighth? The Progress, of Boston, says that when Egypt went down 2 per cent. of her people owned 97 per cent. of her wealth. The people were starved to death; that when Persia went down 1 per cent, of her population owned all the land; that when Rome went down 1,800 men owned all the known world. In 1850 in this country the capitalists owned 3712 per cent. of her wealth. To-day they own more than twice that amount of her wealth. Yet he who goes before the people and without comment, without temper, points to these facts that are statistical and undisputed is speered at as a "calamity eroaker." [Laughter.] Bradstreet, an authority in this country, says the total number of mercantile failures in the United States for the nine months of 1891 are 8.866, as compared with 7,538 in a like period of 1890, a gain of 17 per cent. This is under the McKinley bill. [Applause.] Yet in 1890 Major McKinley accepted the nomination for Congress, he said that if his bill passed the Senate this country would witness a boom more marvelous than it had ever known. [Laughter.] Where is that boom! [Democratic applause and shouts of "Free sugar; free sugar."

PAYING TOO MUCH TAXES. Were it not for the present abundant crops, the best in ten years, these failures would be a great deal worse than they are. One of the greatest causes of the depression and failures of the present season is that we are paying too much taxes. Major McKinley, on May 5, 1888, at Philadelphia, said that the tariff was a "tax." EVERYBODY knows that the best remedy knows that the best remedy knows that the best remedy known for coughs, colds, etc., is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

An Invaluable Remedy.—I have found Salvation Oil an invaluable remedy for chapped hands.

J. E. Ester (painter). 51 Robert st., Balto., Md.

Inacture of the left leg at the ankie. Ensured was a carried and the declaration of the left leg at the ankie. Ensured was from experience how gineer James Patterson remained in the giter the high tariff laws were passed. The Many and Found Salvation of the left leg at the ankie. Ensured was from experience how gineer James Patterson remained in the giter the high tariff laws manufactured in the declaration of the left leg at the ankie. Ensured was from experience how gineer James Patterson remained in the giter the high tariff laws mounted by the consumer. Now, the Supreme Court of the United States, the authority in the midst of plenty and prosper to cab and was killed. Joseph Lynch, a brake the midst of plenty and prosper to cab and was killed. Joseph Lynch, a brake to the lift laws manufactured in the distance of the left leg at the ankie. Ensured was from experience how gineer James Patterson remained in the first tariff upon some that a carried was from experience how gineer James Patterson remained in the distance of the left leg at the ankie. Ensured was from experience how gineer James Patterson remained in the distance of the left law was from experience how gives and prosper to cab and was killed. Joseph Lynch, a brake to the midst of plenty and prosper to cab and was killed. Joseph Lynch, a brake the bids of the left law was a carried was a ca

from the Republicans.]

ports is a tax that is paid by the consumers." In 1870 William Richardson, once a member of the Court of Claims, and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the inquiry of Senator Sherman, said that the importer adds the duty to the cost of the goods, and the consumer paysit. American workmen. Governor Campbell here caused a board to be hoisted from the stand, on which he

demonstrated, by methods of book-keeping, the alleged injustice of high tariff. A man the alleged injustice of high tariff. A man goes to England, and purchases goods to the amount of \$5,000, the average duty on which would be \$3,000, making \$8,000, the total sum paid by the importer. Here another board was hoisted, on which this \$3,000 was charged up to "profit and loss," indicating that the importers did not charge the duty to the consumer, and he would lose the \$3,000 paid in duties. Thus, the foreigner had not paid the tax. Another board was hoisted, on which it was shown that if the foreigner paid the tax the cost price of the goods when offered to the American consumer would be \$5,000 instead of \$8,000, which would be absolute free trade. Continuing, the Governor said: trade. Continuing, the Governor said:

Now, when genuine reciprocity comes in we will have not a little one-sided reciprocity with the little countries of South America, but substantially free trade with England, France and the world. [Applause.] The duty on plate glass is 140 per cent., and last year we imported one hundred and sixty thousand dollars' worth of plate-glass. That was the value of the goods in England; yet upon that glass there was paid \$223,000 duty, or \$63,000 more than the cost of the glass in England. Who paid that taxt Did the English manufacturer give us the glass and pay \$63,000 besides to get us to take it! [Apthe English manufacturer give us the glass and pay \$63,000 besides to get us to take it? [Appliause and laughter.] A Chicago paper says that last week a Chicago firm received one thousand four hundred dollars worth of pearl buttons from Anstria, and the duty on them was just \$3,000, or a trific over 200 per cent. Who paid that duty? Did the foreign manufacturer pay nearly \$2,000 for the privilege of sending the pearl buttons to us? The Mo-Kinley bill provides that 99 per cent. of the duties on some articles shall be refunded provided these articles are exported. Last year the Standard Oil Company imported tin to this country upon which they paid more than a million and a quarter tax or duty. If they did not pay this, if the foreigner instead paid that duty, then the United States has put its hand in our pockets and presented the Standard Oil Company with a million and a quarter of our money, for this amount was refunded to the Standard Oil Company.

There were manufactured in this country last year \$5,500,000,000 worth of goods. If the tariff on dutiable goods is 60 per cent. it is fair to dustries together, that at least one-third of that sum is paid in lieu of duties to the manufacturers at home upon the American product. It is said all this is done for the upbuilding and maintenance of the manufacturers. How long, oh Lord, how long, shall this upbuilding and main-

A voice—For all time. [Applause.]

Then it will not stop with eternity. [Applause.] I will read you a letter written by a man named James G. Blaine. On the 10th o June, 1884, he wrote: "Nevertheless, facts are stubborn things, and the hard figures of arithmetic cannot be satisfactorily answered by airy figures of speech. The truth remains that the coarser descriptions of cotton and cotton prints, boots and shoes, ordinary household furniture, harness for draft animals, agricultural implements of all kinds, doors, sash and blinds, locks, bolts and hinges, silverware, plated-ware, woodenware, ordinary paper and paper hang-ings, common vehicles, ordinary window-glass and glassware, rubber goods, coal, kerosene, white lead, lead pipe and articles in which lead is the chief component, can be and are produced as cheaply in the United States as in any part o the world." [Applause.]

SOME MISLEADING FIGURES. "I will call your attention to the length of time and amount of protection many of these infant industries have had and are now having. Glassware, of the common kind, has been taxed since 1789. The duty under the tariff of 1883 was 40 per cent. Major McKinley raised it to 60 per cent., although Mr. Blaine said seven years ago that it could be produced as cheaply in this country as anywhere in the world. The fact is, this kind of ware is made cheaper here than anywhere else, and is shipped all over the world Yet 50 per cent, of the former rate was added to protect it against a competition that dees not exist. Glass chimneys, from 45 per cent. by the tariff of 1888, the Major raised to 60 per cent.; penknives were raised from 50 to 71 to 183 per cent by the McKinley bill, so that now the pen-knife men meet every month or two to organize and raise prices. We have been taxed one hundred years made here as cheaply as anywhere else. Why not, since we grow the cotton! Yet under the Mckinley bill the tax was raised from 45 to 62 per cent. Grain-bags, protected since 1824, paid 40 per cent. under the tax of 1883, but were raised to 80 per cent.; oil-cloth, which has been taxed since 1824, was raised from 40 to 90 per cent.; edging embroideries, ruchings and all to be taxed from 30 to 35 and 40 per cent., are now all put up to 60 per cent. The woolen manufactures have been taxed since 1816, and the duty on the lowest grade of blankets was 72 per cent, in 1883, yet it is increased now to 91 per cent.; the duty on the highest grade was raised, however, from 69 to only 71-an increase of but 2 per cent. Before the McKinley bill a five-pound blanket cost to make \$2.50. The labor cost was 35 cents, and that blanket is now protected under the McKinley bill to the amount of \$2.28. And that, they would say, is to equalize the cost of labor be tween this country and England. [Laughter.] Expensive carpets are put upon 49 to 65, and cheaper ones from 40 to 80 and 85 per cent., yet carpets have been taxed since 1816, save during the fifteen years of Democratic low tariff be-tween 1846 and 1861, when they were not taxed

Something has happened in this country as a result of the increase of taxation. At the close of the war, when we had taxed everything that could be seen, felt or thought of, when we were willing to be taxed because the Union was danger, we had only gotten up to 30 per cent. of taxation upon dutiable imports. In the twenty-five years that have passed since the war we have raised that 30 per cent., first to 47, and then, under the McKinley bill, to 60 per cent So in those years we have doubled the taxation in the tariff on goods brought into this country. Who is benefited by it! What have the farmers of Ohio gotten out of it!

A Voice—Razzle-dazzle. [Laughter.]

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED. Governor Campbell here read from the certificate of the Republican secretary of

the Ohio State Board of Equalization, showing that in ten years the appraised value of farm land has depreciated \$98,000. 000. "Have other classes suffered alike?" asked the Governor.

A Voice—Carnegie.
"Yes," said the Governor, "Carnegie has \$20,000,000 of it. [Laughter.] In spite of this depreciation in farm lands the report of Superintendent Porter, of the United States Census Bureau, shows that in the ten years the State of Ohio has increased in wealth \$243,000,000. How much have the farmers got out of that? [Applause.] Is there a farmer in the sound of my voice who is better of now than he was in 1880?" Cries of "Yes, yes," followed the ques-

"Where is hef" asked the Governor. Cries of "here, here," from various parts of the hall, and laughter. "But he has mortgages and has seen more sheriffs' sales," shouted a Democratic agriculturist, and a dozen others chimed in "yes, right."

"I state it as a fact that not one farmer in 1,000 in Ohio is as well off to-day as in 1880," said the Governor. "Right, right; that's a fact," shouted various voices. Continuing, the Governor

The appraisement shows it. Three hundred and sixty million dollars have gone from the farmers of Ohio. The Major says they don't feel the tarill taxation; but they feel it when they compare their condition now with that of ten years ago. Last October the tariff of this country was raised from 47 to 60 per cent, for the avowed purpose of benefiting labor and increasing its compensation. Will every laboring man in this audience who has had his wages increased since the McKinley bill went into effect please stand up and be counted! [No one stood up and the Democrats cheered lustliy.] I want Major McKinley, when he replies, to tell this audience where these workingmen are who have got better wages under his tariff. [Applause.] In this country there have been more than three hundred great manufacturing establishments which have reduced wages since the passage of the Mckinley bill, and I don't know one which has increased them. [Cheers.] In the iron industry we have had more strikes which were unsuccessful since the passage of that bill than in three years before. I hold in my hand a list of thirty establishments, including Carnegie's, working 36,300 men, to which organized labor has been banished. I will ask the Major if he favors the banishment of organized labor from the great factories of the country. [Chears.] I have said before that the United States Glass Company, organized since the passage of the McKinley bill, and which has thrown out of employment already five hundred men, is a trust. I say now that they are a trust by their own confessions. What did these companies consolidate for? To reduce expenses, they say. To contro! the product was what they organized for, and they don't like to be called a tirust, because "trust" is an unpopular word in ahis country. It was not in the dictionary until thing would be upon an alien who comes here without the intention of becoming an American citizen and with the intention of displacing

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S SPEECH.

Republican Position on Silver Stated and Campbell's Tariff Falsehoods Exposed. There was considerable applause when Governor Campbell resumed his seat, but when Major McKinley arose and, buttoning his frock coat tightly around him, stepped to the front of the platform, it turned into a cyclone. Colonel Howe, Republican chairman of the meeting, introduced Major McKinley as "an ideal, typicial American; one known not only at home but abroad." [Applause.] After expressing the pleasure that it gave him to meet Governor Campbell upon the platform, the Major said:

The issues between us and between the parties for which at the moment we stand are fixed not by ourselves but by the platforms of our respective parties. There is one or two of them which I propose to present. One of them is the question of aliver and the other the question of taxation. One relains to the standard with which we shall measure our exchanges with each other and the rest of the world, and the other relates to the methods of taxation by which we shall raise revenues for public purposes. Upon this question of silver the Democratic platform has declared for free and unlimited coinage of the silver of the world as freely ited coinage of the silver of the world as freely as gold is now coined and upon the ratios now fixed. The Republican party stands opposed to that, insisting that it cannot be safely done until the great commercial nations shall posed to that, insisting that it cannot be safely done until the great commercial nations shall have fixed the ratio between gold and silver. The Republican party stands, therefore, for a dollar worth 100 cents, whether it be gold, or silver, or paper, and approves of the legislation of the last Congress, which requires the government to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month at its market value. That is a little more than the entire silver product of the United States, and for every dollar's worth of silver thus purchased the government issues its treasury note, which shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and redeemable in coin at the will of the bolder. The treasury note thus issued has behind it a dollar's worth of silver purchased at its market value. ver purchased at its market value.

The difference between the commercial value of the silver in the dollar and the coin value of the silver dollar went under the silver legisla-tion of 1878 to the treasury. The cost of the ernment 80 to 81 cents, the government putting its stamp on it and making it a legal tender for 100 cents, and the difference between what the government paid for the silver and the face value of the silver dollar amounted in twelve years to \$67,000,000, which went to the benefit of the 63,000,000 of people. Free and unlimited coinage would give that profit to the siver producers of the world. You can buy to-day the 371 quarter grains of pure siver which constitute the silver dollars for 76 cents. Free and unlimited coinage would invite the silver-producers of the world to bring their 76 cents' worth of silver to the mints of the United States to be coined into a siver dollar, the goverament, by its fear, compelling this people to take it for 100 cents. The Republican party says that if there is to be any profit in this mat-ter of money-making it should go to the govern-

When we sell our labor or our crops we want to get for them the money that is as good as the thing we gave for that money, and we want the thing we get to be unvarying in value and not only good to-day but good every day of every week, of every year, and good wherever trade goes. We want no short dellar. There is a general notion that if we had free and unlimited coinage we would have more money. Instead of having more we would have less, for every del-lar worth 100 cents would go out of circulation at the appearance of a silver dollar worth but 76 cents. A 100-cent dollar will not keep company with a 76-cent dollar.

CAMPBELL'S VOTES ON SILVER. Governor Campbell said in one of his speeches that I had voted for free and unlimited coinage of silver. So I did in 1877. I voted to reinstate the ancient silver dollar to its coinage. Silver had been stricken from our coinage in 1873 by both political parties. In 1878, being in favor of both gold and silver as money to be kept at parity, one with the other, I voted for a restora-tion of the sliver dollar. [Applause.] When I did it we had eight million silver dollars in circulation and silver was more valuable than it is to-day. We have 405,000,000 silver dollars to-day, and that is as much as we can maintain at a parity with gold with the price of sliver that prevails throughout the world. Gov. Campbell and I voted together once. (Cheers and laughter.] We have voted together more than once. [Renewed cheers.] In 1886 he voted against free and unlimited coinage of silver. He is for it now. [Great cheering.] He was right then; he is wrong now. [Laughter.] He voted n 1886 that unless the nations of the world, by January, 1889, should, by concurrent action, fix the ratio between gold and silver, the whole silver coinage of the country should be suspended. He and I voted together then. [Laughter.] He was not then willing to "chance it." He is willing to chance it now. [Laughter and cheers.] I have twice voted, and i don'tknow but oftener, against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I am opposed to free and unlimited coinage now, because it means that we would be put upon a silver basis, and do business with silver instead of gold, and silver, and paper, each the equal of the other. I want to tell the workmen and farmers here that it takes just as many blows of the hammer, as many strokes of the pick, as much digging, as much sowing and as much reaping to get a short dollar as it does to

The other issue between the Democratic and Republican platforms is the one relating to the tariff. Governor Campbell does not like protection now. I remember when, in a former Congress, Mr. Morrison brought in a bill which pro vided for only about a 20 per cent. reduction of the tariff and asked even the poor privilege of having it considered, and made a motion to that effect. I demanded the yeas and nays, and Gov. Campbell voted with me then. [Laughter and cheers.] Governor [addressing Governor Campcell) you were right then. [Cheers,] And Governor, you did not want to vote for the Mills bill either, did you! [Great laughter and

I have an interview of the Governor's which ! shall not use until I have it passed to him, and inquire whether it is correct (handing Governor Campbell a newspaper clipping.) And now, my fellow-citizens, it is not a question of what Gov. Compbell believes; it is not a question of what Gov.
Compbell believes; it is not a question of what
the Governor did in the past, or what I have
done in the past; it is a question of the present
and the future; we fight living issues. [Great
applause.] Governor Campbell has a right to
change his mind; it is a poor man who sacrifices right for consistency. [Applause.]

Governor Campbell here handed back to Major Mckinley the newspaper clipping containing the interview spoken of by him, denying its accuracy. Major McKinley, turning to the audience, said: "My fellowcitizens, I do not use this interview at all. Governor Campbell has said to me it was not in his interview, and that is the end of it." Continuing his speech, the Major said: Fellow-citizens, there are only two ways to test any great question of public policy-one by reason and argument, the other by experience and history. The Governor's platform commits him to a tariff for revenue only; that is, a tariff upon

foreign products levied with no other object in

view but revenue, unmindful of every other con-

sideration but revenue, not caring for the indus-

tries and occupations of the people. TWO KINDS OF TARIFF. A tariff that will produce the most revenue is the tariff which the revenue-tariff policy maintains to-day. A revenue tariff will raise revenue for the government; a protective tariff will do that. A revenue tariff will do nothing more; a protective tariff, besides raising revenue, will also stimulate the industries of the people, enencourage the skill and genius of American citizens, develop the resources for the government, and secure to us, as it has done in the past thirty

years, the first rank in mining, agriculture and manufacturing. Tell me why the foreign producer should be permitted to enjoy this market equally with american citizens; why he should have the same privileges to enter this market with his competing products as the American citizen enjoys. The foreign producers contribute not one dollar to our State, county or municipal improvements or expenses. They are beyond our jurisdiction. You cannot reach them. You cannot compe them to pay one cent tax. You have built th country. You have made its great highways and anals, you have maintained your State insti ions of every character, and you have done by taxing yourselves. The foreign producer owes no allegiance to our flag. Why should he, upon any consideration of justice, equality, or fair play, be permitted to share this market with the American people with his competing products without condition or restraint. The only way we can reach him is when he brings his products to our ports. The Governor says we pay the tax. If we do, why, I ask, is England making such a fass about our tariffs! [Laughter and applause.] Why is Germany crying out against the new tariff law if we pay all the tariff? [Applause.] If you want to know who pays the tax ask the Canadian farmer who brings his wheat to Erie county (Buffalo), New York. The Erie county farmer takes his there, too. They meet at the same market place. The Erie county farmer takes 90 cents home with him. The Canadian farmer takes 90 cents, less 25

cents, the American tariff. They say the tariff is a tax, and the Governor cites a number of things to show that we pay the tax. Great God, must you have a chart to tell a man. [Great laughter.] A chart to point out IRELAND'S DEAD EX-LEADER

His Remains to Be Buried on Sunday in Glasneven Cemetery, Near Dublin.

Doctors View the Body and Conclude Not to Hold a Post-Mortem Examination, Despite the Rumors Affect in London.

Parnell's Death Said to Have Been Hastened by His Insanity-Tainted Blood.

Scathing Denunciation by Archbishop Walsh on Behalf of the Catholic Hierarchy-Cardinal Gibbons's Views-Press Comment.

WILL BE NO POST-MORTEM.

Parnell's Body Ready for the Big Demonstration Sunday at Dublin.

LONDON, Oct. 8.-It has been decided that the funeral ceremony of the late Mr. Parnell will be held at the cemetery at Glasneven, a village about three and a half miles north of Dublin, on Sunday next. The body will arrive in Dublin on Sunday morning, and will be taken in state to the City Hall, and from there the funeral will proceed. Extensive preparations have already been commenced in view of the monster demonstration which is sure to follow.

The funeral procession at Dublin will start at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The representatives of the various trades and the public bodies will form in St. Stephen Green and march to the City Hall. After meeting the hearse they will join in the procession to the Glasneven cemetery. The supporters of Mr. Parnell in Parliament will alone surround the hearse. The announcement that there was to be a post mortem on the body of Mr. Parnell. created some misgivings as to the cause of death. Dr. Gowers, in response to a telegram of inquiry, said that the post mortem had not been ordered by any public authority, but was to be held by the wish of the attending physicians with the consent of friends of Mr. Parnell. He stated that the death was as plain a case as he had ever attended. During his delirium shortly before he died Mr. Parnell talked about Ireland and what he would do for her if he lived. Almost his last words were: "Let my love be con-

The body was placed in a leaden coffin late to-night. About midnight, after giving the subject considerable deliberation, the medical authorities decided to forego the proposed post-mortem examination, Dr. Gowers and two other physicians carefully examined the body before it was deposited in the coffin, and they agreed that there was no necessity for an examination. The remains have undergone a rapid change—so rapid, indeed, that t has been found advisable to close the shell. There was no religious ceremony here. The body will be conveyed to London Saturday evening in time to eatch the

Irish night mail train. Mr. Justin McCarthy, in an interview to-night, said that no movement had yet been made by either section of the Irish party towards a reconciliation, and that nothing was likely to be done in that Mr. Parnell had taken place. All the Nationalists would certainly attend the obsequies of their former leader, and he hoped that a meeting of the opposing sections of

the party would result in a reunion of the During an interview at his Brighton residence to-day, Captain O'Shea declined to allude to personal matters. Regarding political issues, he thought the death of Parnell was apparently a disadvantage to the Unionists; but ultimately it would seen that it would Irish home-rulers. "The question," the Captain said, "is not in the hands of professional politicians. For some time the leaders have become a mutual admiration society. Healy will see a halo around the head of Sexton and the latter will discover that Healy is a great men. Healy really has immense ability, but the people will not accept him. At the last conversation but one that I had with Parnell he assented with obvious pleasure to my suggestion that among his political friends the falcest

"Will McCarthy keep the lead?" was asked Captain O'Shea, with an impatient gesture, replied, "Any one in political or private life who has had any experience of McCarthy must know that he is not only a mere figure-head, but a peculiar, ill-contrived one. His political position is extremely precarious. I have nothing now to say about Parnell," continued the Captain. "It was in April, 1886, that I found him out for what he was

politically. He was never a man of ideas.

was Dillon, the lowest Healy and T. P.

O'Connor, and the most contemptible Jus-

His was not an original mind; but he was the most skillful assimilator of others' ideas that I ever met." Mrs. Parnell is still prostrated with grief, and, though weak and exhausted from long watching and the terrible shock experienced, she positively refuses to partake of any food or refresh-ment, and will only see her daughter. The members of the McCarthyite party expect no difficulty in obtaining early control of the Paris fund. No matter what estamentary disposition has been made of the money, they say, it will not effect the

power of Mr. McCarthy in the matter. The Parnell leadership committee at Cork has appointed a deputation to request the corporation to allow Mr. Par-nell's remains to lie in state in the City Hall. Most of the stores throughout the leading towns of Ireland are closed to-day out of respect for the memory of the dead leader. Mr. Timothy Harrington, member of Parliament for Dublin Harbor, and other prominent members of the Parnellite party, in reply to numerous solicitations interviews upon Mr. Parnell'adeath, refuse to discuss the political situation at present. claiming that they do not consider it proper or respectful to the memory of their dead chief to talk about politics until, at least,

after his funeral. TAINTED WITH MADNESS,

Harold Frederics Reviews Parnell's Illness and Death-Hereditary Insanity. NEW YORK, Oct. 8 .- Harold Frederice, in a dispatch from London to the Times, says: "Since the tragedy of Ford's Theater, twenty-six years ago, there has been perhaps no death of an individual which has created such a general shock or affected such wide national interests as the wholly unlooked for demise of Mr. Parnell. He looked always an extremely fragile man in his earlier days; the danger of his collapse gave much concern to his party associates, but when they learned how and where his long absence from his post, which he explained on the score of ill health, were really spent, incredulity as to his condition succeeded to the former apprehension, and all sides ceased thinking of it. The truth is that Mr. Parnell came from a hereditary mad family. Where neuritis exists in the blood, as it did in the case of his family, a sudden seizure of this kind is to be looked for. Every alienist knows from experience how